

LAST EDITION.

MONDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 21, 1901.

MONDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

STOLE \$74,600.

Burglars Tunnel Into the Chicago Postoffice.

Drilled a Hole Through Bottom of Stamp Vault.

NOTHING BUT STAMPS.

Penetrated to Within Six Feet of Cash Vault.

Where \$35,000 in Money Reposed in Safety.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—A sensational robbery which netted the perpetrators \$74,610 in stamps was discovered here this morning when the wholesale stamp department of the postoffice was opened for business.

A rapid investigation developed the fact that the burglars had crawled under the flooring for about 300 feet, bored a hole in the bottom of the vault, secured the stamps and escaped carrying their booty in a wagon.

The work of forming an entrance to the vault had evidently been going forward with the greatest patience for many days.

It is believed, however, that the intention of the thieves had been to enter the cashier's vault, in which were \$35,000 in money and stamps valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The bottom of the vault is of steel, half an inch thick. In this 97 holes were bored until a space 18 inches square—just enough to allow the entrance of a man's body—had been so weakened that it was possible to take out the whole plate with little difficulty. A dry goods box stood over the hole thus made and concealed the work of the robbers while it was in progress. When discovered today the finger marks of one of the burglars were still discernible on the dust of the box, which he had pushed to one side.

So carefully had the job been planned that men working in other parts of the building had not the slightest inkling of the daring robbery being worked almost under their noses.

The robbers drove up to the southeast corner of the postoffice building in a wagon, the tracks of which could be seen plainly today. The building is a temporary affair and the men had only to open a little door to admit themselves under the flooring. To reach the vault, it was necessary to crawl about 300 feet over odds and ends of boards, which littered the way. The route eventually had been carefully studied, for a detective who went under today without knowledge of locations, became lost and was nearly overcome by the foul odors before assistance reached him.

Having secured their plunder, the robbers loaded it into the wagon, drove across a vacant lot and turned into Washburn avenue in front of the Art building.

Of the \$74,610 in stamps taken, \$4,712 were in "postage due" stamps and \$2,060 special delivery stamps, so the convertible stamps amounted to \$67,838 but of these \$42,250 were P. M. stamps of eight and ten cent denominations.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

F. O. Spaulding, chief clerk of the wholesale stamp department, discovered the robbery when he opened the vault at 7:50 o'clock. The safe had been locked with its contents apparently secure at 3 p. m. Saturday. Mr. Spaulding at once notified Postoffice Inspector Stuart, who hurried from his home and at once began an investigation, assisted by his deputies and a squad of detectives from the city hall.

After completing the search the inspector said: "It was the largest stamp robbery ever done in the history of the postal service in this country. To get to the vault the men entered through a trap door, a few feet in they encountered a brick wall, which they dug through rather than crawl around looking for a clearer route. The wall, like others under the flooring, was made of concrete and it could not be taken down long to pick their way through it. A hundred feet or so on they ran against another wall, and this also they dug through. On the way they also encountered a number of pipes, and as the floor is but two feet, and in some places three feet, above the ground, they tunneled the pipes. Their whole course is plainly marked in this way. The wholesale stamp vault, like the cashier's vault and the money order vault, is supported by a brick wall, forms a square, and before the robbery was air tight. In this the robbers broke two holes, possibly to secure more air, for the place undoubtedly was very foul, or to have an extra place of egress in case of discovery. For light they used dry batteries, one of which they left behind. This battery one of my men discovered. It and the wagon tracks are the only clues we have at present."

"The space under the vault is large enough to allow a man to stand upright, and the men must have been comparatively easy with the drills and steel saws which they used. The stamps were arranged in 20 pound packages, and the weight of the load they carried off must have been 600 pounds. Evidently one man handled the packages down to others waiting below. As their progress must have been slow carrying even one bundle through all those tunnels, crawling on all fours, I judge they worked for hours getting their booty to the wagon."

"Evidently they felt perfectly secure though somewhat disappointed at missing the cashier's vault, where there was \$35,000 in cash of course, and many stamps. I cannot tell now how many men worked at the job. Every effort will, of course, be made to recover the property and capture the men who took it."

Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne is in Washington. He is responsible for the loss of \$74,610 in stamps. He was paid \$2,000 for the stamps. He has authority to relieve postmasters. Of the stamps stolen 1,776 were one-cent and 1,922, 400 two-cent stamps. They got 150 31, 207 32 and 105 33 stamps also, but Inspector Stuart said he thought they would have difficulty in disposing of the large denominations.

NEW YORK'S REGISTRATION

Vote For Mayor Will Be Close It Is Now Thought.

New York, Oct. 21.—The total registration of Greater New York for 1901 is 694,725, which is only 35,000 less than last year, and is 44,000 more than in 1898, and 37,000 more than in 1897, the first year of the consolidated vote.

In this instance both Democrats and Fusionists see victory. It is conceded by conservative Democrats that Seth Low will poll a tremendous vote, but these same gentlemen fail to see how they can overcome the normal Democratic majority, even with the handicap of Crokerism and Deveryism.

The Herald and World have polled voters by different methods, the former interviewing passersby in different sections of the city, and the latter by postal card. The returns to both newspapers indicate a close contest, with the chances of election favoring Richard, Democrat, by a very small majority.

WOODS IS DEAD.

Man Who Drew Capital Prize in El Reno Lottery

Falls a Victim to Typhoid Fever After Short Illness.

Lawton, Okla., Oct. 21.—James R. Woods, who drew the capital prize in the Lawton last August and selected a claim valued at nearly \$50,000, is dead of typhoid fever after a brief illness. Before his death all the contests against his quarter section claim adjoining the town of Lawton had been disposed of by the interior department, and his widow will come into undisputed possession of the property.

Until last March Woods was a school teacher in Norton county, Kan., his home being at the town of Norton. He went to Oklahoma poor in purse, thinking that opportunities for an industrious man were greater there than elsewhere. Woods was 27 years old. July 19, 1890, he married Miss Alta Kimmell, daughter of C. Kimmell. He leaves one child, a boy named Dale, who is now about a year old.

STANDS BY ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Sheldon Commends Him For Eating With B. Washington.

Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, whose sentiments are prized as far as books are known, has given his sentiments in regard to President Roosevelt's recent entertainment at dinner of the great negro emancipator, Booker T. Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt is being bitterly condemned and warmly praised for his action. In his preliminary talk last night at the Central Congregational church, Mr. Sheldon said, in part:

"Our president at Washington recently invited to his table a good man, a Christian man, a scholar, a gentleman, and any man who is privileged to dine with Booker Washington to eat with him at his table should feel himself honored. I would feel myself honored to have such a man sit at my table, and I think any man who has a breath of the true humanity in him should feel himself honored. The effect of the president's action may be far reaching, toward the breaking down of social distinctions, but whatever the result may be I think God that we have a president who does such things."

Mr. Sheldon then proceeded with the third chapter of his story, "The Reformer." The story is growing in interest. The hero, John Gordon, who forsook the household of his wealthy father to live in a new life, found in the struggle for humanity, is a strong character. His first work is investigating a tenement block. He finds much that is loathsome and shocking and looks up the list of the owners of such places only to find the name of his father and of his sweetheart's father. His sweetheart had practically refused to follow him in a new life, but his isolation became more pronounced. Every seat in the church was taken and the attention given Mr. Sheldon was perfect.

CALVIN STILL OBJECTS.

He Won't Answer Judge Redden's Summons.

For a second time Waldo Calvin ignored a subpoena issued by Special Assistant Attorney General Redden and the case is under way to test the question of whether an assistant attorney general can proceed under the county attorney's injunction.

Calvin ignored Redden's subpoena and late Saturday afternoon he was tried for the contempt in Judge Wright's court at Garfield park. Wright imposed a sentence of \$10 fine and costs, amounting all to \$25.70. To save Calvin from going to jail Attorney G. C. Clemens secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Fagan in the probate court and the young man was released after giving bond for the amount of the fine.

Judge Hazen in refusing Clement's writ of prohibition based only on the question whether such a writ could issue against Judge Redden and decided it. Judge Redden has the authority to proceed under the county attorney's "injunction" law was not decided by Judge Hazen and the question of the writ of habeas corpus will hinge upon the question of Judge Redden's authority.

Shortage in Lowell Bank.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 21.—The directors of the Merchants' National bank have announced a deficiency in the funds of the bank, resulting from the defection of Teller Smith and Bookkeeper Swift, amounting to \$115,250.

Enfauila Bank Suspends.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The comptroller of the currency received a telegram from Enfauila bank, N. Y., announcing the suspension of the Buffalo National bank at Enfauila, Ala.

Bank Robbed of \$5,500.

Fulda, Minn., Oct. 21.—The safe of the Farmers' bank was blown open early today and \$5,500 secured.

HARD FIGHTING.

Severe Campaigning Appears to Be Ahead in Samar.

Reinforcements Are Being Rushed to the Island.

SLAUGHTERS AVERTED

By Timely Discovery of Plots of Insurgents.

Disaster to Americans Hailed With Delight by Natives.

Manila, Oct. 21.—Owing to the vigilance of Lieutenant Thomas M. Baines, Jr., of the United States infantry, another slaughter of American troops by insurgents has been averted. It seems that Lieut. Baines discovered a prisoner re-entering a cell at Carabiga, island of Samar, where several were confined, through a hole that had been made in the wall. An investigation showed a plot to fill the jail with bolomen and to attack the garrison. It also developed that the instigators were a priest and the president, both of whom have been arrested, together with several other prominent persons.

Other attempts have been discovered, but fortunately frustrated, at Pambujan and other points in Samar. Several persons have been arrested in connection with these.

Reinforcements are being rushed to Samar. Three hundred and thirty marines under Lieutenant Colonel Manell C. Goodell, were gone on board the cruiser New York, and two battalions of the Twelfth infantry will start immediately for the same destination.

Officers from other provinces that were supposed to be pacified have recently arrived in Manila, and they say that the news of American disasters spreads like wildfire among the natives, who scarcely attempt to conceal their delight.

The Manila constabulary discovered a large quantity of steel wagon springs, which were being shipped to various districts. Investigation showed that these were used in manufacturing bolos.

The troops in Samar anticipate hard fighting. Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, who is in command, has visited most of the ports and instructed the commanders that the insurrection must be crushed. General Funston, who is the insurgent leader, captured. Already the movement of troops has begun.

General Lacuna, who surrendered last May, has been returned to General Chaffee, that the terms upon which he and his force surrendered have not been respected by the Americans. He exhibits a most bitter hatred against the Americans. General Funston in which he and his force are granted immunity in respect of all acts committed contrary to the laws of war.

Since the document was executed, several of Lacuna's officers and men have been tried, condemned and sentenced to death for killing American prisoners. General Funston says that when it was signed he gave Lacuna orally to understand that the killing of American prisoners was excepted. Lacuna admits that something was said to the subject, but says no thorough understanding was reached; and he considers the written agreement binding.

But Leland may not win. The outcome is uncertain. The "charges" have been made, but the case is still open. No one knows. But whatever they are they will be submitted to careful impartial scrutiny and on his answer to them Leland will win or lose.

There is no animosity in the matter. It is a question of fact not of faction that is at stake.

STEWARD M'BEE LEAVES

Employee of National Disappears Suddenly.

E. A. McBees, formerly steward of the National hotel, has left town and it is said he has abandoned his wife and family.

Last Tuesday he asked for a day off at the hotel to enable him to go to Kansas City. He did not return. Later developments show that he sold the house and lot, and the furniture, and between \$300 and \$400, and left \$100 of the money with his wife when he went.

Mrs. McBees decided to make no attempt to discover his whereabouts. She has gone to Denver, Colorado, to live with relatives.

One of the women employees at the hotel disappeared at the same time as did McBees. He was infatuated with her.

SUNDAY WAS WARM.

Temperature Continues Pleasant and Weather Agreeable.

Sunday was so warm that open cars were comfortable and the lively stables were deserted of vehicles. The maximum temperature Sunday was 76 and the minimum 51. Today the forecast is "generally fair tonight and Tuesday." The wind has been south blowing but two miles an hour. The minimum was 52 and the hourly temperatures, according to the government thermometer, were as follows:

7 o'clock.....	52
8 o'clock.....	53
9 o'clock.....	55
10 o'clock.....	58
11 o'clock.....	62
12 o'clock.....	73
1 o'clock.....	75
2 o'clock.....	81

GODARD IN WASHINGTON.

Compelled to Appear in Person Before Supreme Court.

A peculiarity in practice in the United States supreme court took Attorney General Godard to Washington to appear before the supreme bench this morning. It is in the matter of the irrigation suit of the case in motion.

The rule of the court is that in original cases there must be oral motions to set aside for filing briefs, arguments, etc. Consequently Attorney General Godard, for Kansas, who was in St. Louis, Colorado, must appear before the court with oral motions to set the mere machinery of the case in motion.

Original cases in the United States supreme court are few. Possibly it has never had more than fifty altogether; nearly all are on appeals. Mr. Godard left Saturday for Washington.

TONED DOWN.

Judge Kohlhaas Modifies His Injunction Order Against Picketing.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Judge Kohlhaas of the United States circuit court today modified his injunction order against the members of the International association of the machinists in the Allis-Chalmers case so that only picketing or influencing workmen by moral suasion is permitted. The court issued the formal order today and in the severe counts of the injunction specifically barred acts of violence, or threats tending toward intimidation. The counsel for the machinist association put the question whether this form of injunction would allow peaceful picketing, to which the court replied that it was not intended to prevent moral suasion, but that it was impossible to draw the line between peaceful picketing and intimidation and that each case would have to stand on its own merits. The machinist association at once appealed the case to the U. S. circuit court of appeals.

CASE OF LELAND.

The Emporia Gazette Reviews the Situation.

[From the Emporia Gazette.] The morning papers say that the Boss Busters have started a letter chain against the appointment of Cyrus Leland. This is not important, if true. Letters never defeated a man in politics and never will. But the really important part of the dispatch today is set out in the fact that charges will be made against Cyrus Leland for violating the civil service rules. If he has done so, he will not be re-appointed. There is absolutely no doubt about that proposition.

On the other hand, Mr. Leland and his friends have known that this fight was coming for over a month. The agreement made between McKinley and Leland was that McKinley was to name Leland as his successor, but that Senator Burton's appointees was named. That agreement was made at Leland's request in order not to embarrass Burton.

Since Mr. McKinley says that Burton did not protest against Leland's appointment, Roosevelt was about to carry out the McKinley agreement, but Leland intimated that the president set the same standard in the Leland matter that he set in the Tracy matter. Leland said that he would not be a candidate for the office, but that he would be a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland. He authorized his friends to make the charge that Leland was a candidate for the office of Leland.

YALE'S WELCOME.

Old Eli Gathers Scattered Sons to Its Bosom.

Delegates Present From All Over the World.

BEDECKED IN BLUE.

City of New Haven Is a Mass of Color.

In Honor of the Bicentennial Celebration.

ROOSEVELT'S PICTURE

Appears Among the Decorations All Over the Town

In Anticipation of the Visit of the President.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.—Yale extended formal welcome today to her returning sons and to the hundreds of distinguished guests from other institutions of learning in this country and across the seas, who are here to attend the celebration of her bicentennial. The welcome was voiced officially in Battell chapel this afternoon by President Arthur Twining Hadley, of the university, and responses to the greeting were given in behalf of the city, state and nation and of the universities of Great Britain and continental Europe. Delegates from thirty foreign universities and societies and from 125 American institutions were represented in the audience, which filled every part of the gray stone chapel.

Nearly all the delegates were gowned in the academic costumes distinctive of their degree or of their university. Scarlet trimmed gowns and hoods of doctors were mingled with the purple of the learned, and representatives of the law, the blue of the doctors of philosophy, the green of the medical department, the white of the masters of arts and letters, the orange of science and the brown of the divinity where was a variety of color, which combined with the universal blue of the Yale decorations gave a picturesque festivity to the dignified ceremonial.

Aside from the exercises of welcome, the day's programme included addresses and the advance of the past two centuries in various departments of learning. The first of these addresses was by Thomas Thacher, M. A., of the New York state bar, who discussed "Yale's Relation to Law." Mr. Thacher spoke in Battell chapel at 10:30, after he had been presented formally to the delegates by President Hadley. Mr. Thacher, associate justice of the Connecticut supreme court and professor of constitutional law at Yale, is a member of the Yale law school, which was founded by the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, a former fellow of Yale, entitled "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand, the world is ruled with fine effect by a large chorus."

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.—Yale university began Sunday the celebration of her two hundredth anniversary with the founding of Yale college. The bicentennial of the great institution of learning was ushered in with ceremonies essentially religious.

The services were performed in accordance with the devout and reverent traditions of the good old New England days when the little handful of clerical men gathered together and, with prayerful supplications, asked Divine blessing upon the institution which they had received and brought forth. The old hymns were sung and powerful sermons were uttered.

The city, proud in its function as a seat of learning, had bedecked itself in Yale's colors and presented a splendid spectacle. Blue draperies were interwoven with green and gold, and the general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

The principal streets had become arched with pictures of President Roosevelt, who on July 3 he was Yale's guest, and who, on that day, will become a son of Yale, when the university's honorary degree is conferred upon him.

Simple school buildings of 1701, Yale found herself a great university, developed through the years from a one building institution down through her present campus, which she occupies on a general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

The principal streets had become arched with pictures of President Roosevelt, who on July 3 he was Yale's guest, and who, on that day, will become a son of Yale, when the university's honorary degree is conferred upon him.

Simple school buildings of 1701, Yale found herself a great university, developed through the years from a one building institution down through her present campus, which she occupies on a general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

The principal streets had become arched with pictures of President Roosevelt, who on July 3 he was Yale's guest, and who, on that day, will become a son of Yale, when the university's honorary degree is conferred upon him.

Simple school buildings of 1701, Yale found herself a great university, developed through the years from a one building institution down through her present campus, which she occupies on a general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

The principal streets had become arched with pictures of President Roosevelt, who on July 3 he was Yale's guest, and who, on that day, will become a son of Yale, when the university's honorary degree is conferred upon him.

Simple school buildings of 1701, Yale found herself a great university, developed through the years from a one building institution down through her present campus, which she occupies on a general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

The principal streets had become arched with pictures of President Roosevelt, who on July 3 he was Yale's guest, and who, on that day, will become a son of Yale, when the university's honorary degree is conferred upon him.

Simple school buildings of 1701, Yale found herself a great university, developed through the years from a one building institution down through her present campus, which she occupies on a general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

The principal streets had become arched with pictures of President Roosevelt, who on July 3 he was Yale's guest, and who, on that day, will become a son of Yale, when the university's honorary degree is conferred upon him.

Simple school buildings of 1701, Yale found herself a great university, developed through the years from a one building institution down through her present campus, which she occupies on a general scheme of color was broken only by the graceful folds of the stars and stripes.

ALL FEEL BETTER.

Schley Court of Inquiry Resumes After Two Days' Rest.

Usual Number of Former Witnesses Were Recalled.

MAKING CORRECTIONS.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., the First New Witness.

He Was Schley's Secretary During the Campaign.

Washington, Oct. 21.—After two days' rest the Schley court of inquiry resumed its sessions at 11 o'clock today. The court was as usual prompt in beginning the proceedings, and not only the members of the court but counsel were apparently in brighter and fresher frame of mind than usual. After the witnesses of former days had been recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony, Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., secretary to Commodore Schley during the Cuban campaign, resumed the testimony which he had begun on Friday. After a few preliminaries he began his narrative of the battle of July 3, and then was questioned at some length by Mr. Rayner before he was turned over to Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hannan for cross-examination.

Other witnesses called for the day were Mr. Edward Graham, the Associated Press correspondent, who was with Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn from the beginning of the campaign at Hampton Roads until its close; Lieut. Edward Snipson, who served on the Brooklyn, and Mr. Donald G. Cronin. Among the former witnesses recalled was Capt. Francis A. Cook, who returned to the court to explain the making an explanation of his former testimony regarding the boilers of the Oregon.

Capt. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the Spanish war, was the first witness of the day. He was recalled at his own request, and made the following statement: "In my testimony I stated that the Oregon on the morning of July 3 was under all boilers, having shifted her boilers from forward to aft. I stated this from hearsay, and presumed it to be correct, as accounting for her extraordinary speed. I find that she had not shifted boilers that morning, but that she had steam on all her boilers at all times while in the Santiago blockade."

Capt. Cook then was excused, and former witnesses were called to correct their testimony. While Capt. John L. Hannan was on the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony the court asked him the following question: "How soon after you went on board the Merrimack was she able to use her own power to make from five to seven knots?"

"She was in condition to make five knots when I went on board. I did not give her seven knots."

In reply to a question from Mr. Rayner the witness stated that it took from the forenoon watch of the 25th until the evening of the 28th, working day and night, to make the repairs on the Merrimack. He added that the Merrimack vessel had been totally disabled, Capt. Hannan desired to make a statement concerning the testimony of another witness, to wit, Lieut. Thomas F. Carter, who was on the Brooklyn. As this statement did not concern his own testimony the court ruled it out.

Lieut. Thomas F. Carter, while correcting his previous testimony, stated that he desired to change that portion of his answer to a question asked in court in which he had said that the two aft boilers of the Brooklyn had no water in them when the Merrimack was on the morning of July 3. As corrected he desired the answer to read: "The two after boilers had little or no water in them. The Merrimack vessel had been totally disabled, Capt. Hannan desired to make a statement concerning the testimony of another witness, to wit, Lieut. Thomas F. Carter, who was on the Brooklyn. As this statement did not concern his own testimony the court ruled it out."

Ensign W. F. Cronan